

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but he revealeth his secret unto his servants the Prophets. . . The Lord God has spoken, who can but prophesy?"—AMOS.

No. 19, Vol. XXV.

Saturday, May 9, 1863.

Price One Penny.

MINUTES OF A CONFERENCE,

HELD IN SHEFFIELD, SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1863.

REPORTED BY E. L. SLOAN.

Present—President Geo. Q. Cannon, of the Twelve, President of the Mission, Elders Joseph F. Smith, President of the Conference, Brigham Young, jun., S. H. B. Smith, George Stanneforth, and E. L. Sloan.

Meeting called to order at half-past ten a.m. by singing "The morning breaks, the shadows flee," when Elder Brigham Young, jun., offered up prayer, after which another hymn was sung.

Elder Joseph F. Smith then opened the proceedings of the Conference, expressing his gratification in meeting with so many of the Saints, and at having the society of President Cannon and the brethren who were present. He said the object of the Saints in coming to a Conference assembly was, or should be, to be more fully instructed and receive counsel with regard to their duties as members of the Church of Christ, to have an understanding of the condition of the Conference, and give an expression of their faith and confidence in the Authorities by sustaining them by their votes. He continued,—
"We have received a mission to bear the

Gospel to the children of men, and to bear testimony to them of the establishment of the kingdom of God on the earth—not merely to say that the kingdom has been established, but that we know it, and that all who will obey the Gospel we preach can know it for themselves, that the world may be left without excuse before the Lord. The Gospel has gathered within its fold all those who have received it, and has enabled them to lay a foundation to secure and inherit eternal life in the world to come, if they will live faithful to its principles.

I can say conscientiously that the Conference is in a good condition, taking it as a whole. There are some exceptions; but I presume there are such in all Branches in the world, for everybody will not do all that is right. This is not to be wondered at, for men have degenerated and have wandered far from God, and it is a hard matter to get people to embrace the Gospel, and after they have embraced it to love and practice its principles in their lives. Still, there are many who have embraced

the Gospel who are assiduous in keeping the commandments of God, and so it is with many in this Conference. In the last year, that of 1862, a considerable number have been baptized into the Church—more than emigrated last spring, though quite a number emigrated then."

He then read a Financial Statement of the condition of the Conference, and continued by making some remarks upon the matter of finances, pointing out the necessity of all doing the best they can, and expressed a wish and desire to leave the Conference in a condition that would cause his successor no trouble when he assumed the responsibility; and urged the importance of all seeking to be worthy of a standing here, and then they might hope to be worthy of it when they would reach Zion; while those who would not do right here would give but a poor assurance of their determination to do right there.

President Cannon said,—I feel very pleased at having the opportunity of being with you this morning, and trust that we may have the influence of the Spirit of God with us while we are together to-day. The Report which has just been read should, I think, be quite satisfactory to all the Saints present, because every detail has been given with such minuteness that there need not be any misapprehension of the funds having been misappropriated. I think the plan of reading these reports a very good one. It gives the Saints an understanding of the financial condition of that part of the Work with which they are more immediately connected; they are made acquainted with the amounts they have donated and the disbursements made of them, and if any errors should have occurred there is an opportunity afforded to have them corrected. A course of candor and fair dealing is preferable to any other that can be pursued; and if there should be any debt upon a Conference it can be known, and exertions made, commensurate with the amount of the liability, to clear it off. When a Conference is in debt, I know that the President of the Conference, the Travelling Elders laboring in it, and the Priesthood and Saints composing it, do not feel as free as they would do under other circumstances.

There is a load resting upon them, and they feel it, which clogs their movements; and if they would be free and feel so, that load must be removed.

There have been some ill feelings in times past, throughout this Mission, respecting finances. What cause there was for them I am not prepared to say; but, so far as I know, they are removed. I think there is less cause for ill feelings upon that subject now than there has been for years. I believe there is a disposition on the part of the Elders to make expenses of every kind as light as possible. In some instances, indeed, Elders have borne their own expenses—have clothed themselves and, to a great extent, have paid for their own food themselves. This is pushing matters to an extreme, and I do not think it is required. I do not imagine that President Young ever intended this to be the case; neither did the Presidency in Liverpool. It is as binding upon the Saints—upon the weakest and most humble in the Church, to bear the Gospel to the people, as it is upon the Elders, only that the latter have received the Priesthood empowering them to preach the Gospel and administer its ordinances; but it is equally as obligatory on all to have it preached to the nations. There is no discrimination between one class and another class, between the people of one nation and those of another nation; and for one man to do all, while his brother, who is or ought to be equally interested with him, sits by with folded hands and does nothing, is more than is required of him; and those who foolishly imagine that they will receive and enjoy the blessings of God, and yet do nothing to roll forth his Work, will find themselves deceived.

I have frequently said, when talking about money matters to the Saints, and in fact, my own experience proves to me its truth, that where a people are prompt in paying what is incumbent upon them,—in paying Mission Fund and Tithing, they are also prompt in paying into the Emigration Fund for their own deliverance. It would seem looking at it in a natural point of view, that when a man took his Tithing and Mission Fund out of twenty-five shillings per week, supposing that to be his wages, he could not save as much

towards his emigration as the man who did not do so; but my experience proves to me that the man who is wisely liberal and does his duty in such matters is a far richer man than the man who is niggardly in his feelings and who does not do his duty: his money goes farther, for the blessing of God is upon it and upon him. Yet, if we were to look at matters as the world look at them, it might not appear so. The world would say that such a thing was impossible; that 25s. must go farther and accomplish more than 22s. could do—that is, in the same hands. This is leaving the blessing of God altogether out of the question; reasoning that there is no such thing as an overruling Providence, that God does not own and reward the diligence of those who strive to do his will and keep his commandments; and supposes that the creature man possesses all the wisdom, intelligence and power that can be enjoyed; that it is through his management and wisdom alone that he enjoys the blessing of prosperity. It completely ignores the wisdom and blessing which God bestows upon those who are faithful in keeping his commandments. There is a giving which increaseth, and I do know that those who are prompt in assisting to roll forth the Work of God our Father are blest by him; and money in their hands goes farther in accomplishing what they wish, than it does in the hands of those who are niggardly and hold back that which they ought to give to sustain the Work of the Lord. The entire history of the Church proves this; and I doubt not but the experience of many before me to-day confirms it. There is a giving that produces a blessing and an increase which more than compensates those who give for what they have done.

There are no fixed rules laid down in this Mission making the payment of tithing compulsory, and the Saints have had the opportunity, to a great extent, for some time back, of doing as they pleased in monetary affairs. Many do not seem to realize that the Lord is trying them in this respect, that they may manifest what they will do when left to act upon their own agency. I would just as soon, and, indeed, rather have it this way, than to have a different policy adopted. Those who are grounded in the truth, and who understand prin-

ciple for themselves, act upon their agency, and increase to a far greater extent than if there were some fixed law or regulation that would exact some contribution from them to a stated amount. Though it may not appear to operate so well now, yet in the end it will operate better, and the results will be far superior; for the people will learn to be prompt in the discharge of every duty devolving upon them, doing their part willingly and cheerfully, and their faith will become strong and powerful before God; while those who do not do their duty will become more dilatory and faithless, and soon there will be a very marked difference between them and those who do their duty. The latter will grow in everything great and noble and godlike, progressing in everything relating to the building up of the kingdom of God, with minds broad and comprehensive, grasping everything necessary for their well-being, prosperity and growth to exaltation; while the others will fall so completely in the rear that if they do continue in the Church they will be behind in everything, incapable of understanding and appreciating the designs of the Lord, and unworthy to be exalted in the kingdom of God. Every day we live, as well as everything we do, contributes to our eternal exaltation or eventual degradation. We may do but little in a day, but every day's actions and experience, trifling though at times they may appear, contribute to our exaltation or our condemnation—to our increase or our decrease in power and in the things of God.

I feel, so far as my own heart is concerned, that I have as great an interest in the work of God as any other man who ever lived, or who now lives, upon the earth. If a man does a work, no matter what it is, and in the providence of God I should be required to do the same work, or one of a similar character, I desire to be ready, and to have power from the Lord to do it as well as he did it. I feel that I have as great an interest in the development and eternal triumph of the work of God as any other person, for all my life is bound up in it: my salvation, and that of all who are loved by me, is involved in it. And in my labors among the Saints I have endeavored to act upon this principle.

I have felt to lay the principles of the Gospel before them, and to preach as little as possible about money matters—to show them the importance of assisting to roll forth the kingdom of God with all their power, and that I felt was what was necessary. If men and women will not do everything in their power for the prospering of the work of God in the midst of the earth, there is no use in fixing standards to make them come up to, which somebody may imagine to be right; because, if they were to do so, it would be unwillingly and murmuringly. They would do so with a grudging spirit and with bitter feelings, for they would feel they were compelled to do something which they lacked faith to perform voluntarily, and which they had not light enough to see the importance of. But when the Saints are doing right—doing all they can to roll forth the purposes of God—there is an energy aroused within them which is irresistible, and they can accomplish more, much more, than they could do under any other influence. A man feeling and acting so has power. The Spirit of the Lord is with him, the Spirit of revelation rests upon him, and he sees his way before him in a manner which those who are not thus acting do not do, for they are groping in darkness while he walks in the light. There is a blessing in this which only those who have experienced it can properly appreciate.

There have been times in this Mission when things were very rigid, when a rigorous policy was adopted, and one very binding upon the people. But even under that policy there was a vast amount of good done; and when I look back I am fairly astonished at what was accomplished when all the exertions of the Saints were called into requisition and employed under that policy. I do not think that policy would be wise at the present time: I merely allude to it to show you what can be done by a people when their energies are fairly roused, and they exert themselves with faith under the blessing of God their heavenly Father.

The whole history of this people is full of such examples. When they have gone forth in the power of faith, with an irresistible perseverance and an indomitable energy which shrunk from

nothing, they have been able to accomplish all that was required of them.

The Spirit of God resting upon us makes us go forth in his power and might, even as he would, taking into consideration our weaknesses—to go forth as his sons and perform great works. It is so in these last days, and it is by this means that the kingdom of God will be built up. It is surprising what has been done, and is being done, by the Saints, and manifests to every thinking mind, that will open to admit the truth, that the power and blessing of God are with them. When I think on what is being done by the Saints in the Mountains, who are now sending down 500 four-yoke ox teams,—500 wagons and 4,000 head of cattle, and consider that they are a comparatively poor people,—that but a few years ago they went there in extreme poverty and were under the necessity of cutting down thistle tops and picking such scanty roots as they could find to live upon, I feel exceedingly grateful to the Lord for his preserving care over us, for the manifestations of his power in our behalf, and for the manner in which he has blessed us. Yet this poor people are doing more for the salvation of their fellow-beings than all the aristocracy of England are doing for the distressed and suffering operatives of this country. Compare the exertions of the Saints in Utah with what has been done by the noble and wealthy of England in the present crisis, and the latter sinks into insignificance; though they have done nobly too in this country. All that is being done, or that has been done by the Saints in Zion, is being, and has been, performed by having their faith developed, just as you can have your faith developed by keeping the commandments of God, and having the blessing of the Lord with you. You are required to sustain the Work here, equally as much as the Saints in Zion are to do their part; and you are required to keep the commandments of God while you are here, to gather away to Zion and to help to build up the kingdom there. You cannot say, and be justified, I will attend to my emigration and let everything else stand—I will neglect Mission Fund and Tithing, and use all the means I can spare to gather out. You cannot act on this

plan and hope to have the blessing of the Lord with you; but you must do something in all these things. True, you have but little means to work upon, but God desires to have you put your means to the best use, to be employed advantageously for the use of the Work and your own benefit, so that you may grow to understand how to be wise stewards, to use the means you may have wisely for your own benefit and the benefit of others, however little it may be; and if you so use the means you now possess, and are diligent in keeping the commandments of the Lord, he will bestow upon you wisdom and understanding to increase in wealth and power and influence. It is written that the time will come when it will be said, "Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many." People talk about temporal things and spiritual things, but they forget that the cattle upon a thousand hills belong to the Lord; that the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; and that it is necessary we should learn to make a right and wise use of the few things he puts in our possession now, if we would ever be rulers over a great many things. That is the way he is doing with the people in the Valley; and it is not too much to anticipate that the Latter-day Saints will be the richest people on the earth in everything that will make a people great and mighty. I think I can see the principle upon which it will be accomplished; and those who are grasping after riches will not secure them; while those who take a course to have the wisdom to use aright that which the Lord puts in their possession, will be blest with them.

It is only a few years since the first company of the Saints arrived in Zion, and you can see what they are now doing and what they have done. The year before last they sent down 200 teams, last year they sent down 300, and this year they are sending down 500, to assist the poor from Florence; and not only that, but they are endeavouring to develop the resources of the country, making new settlements, sending out exploring expeditions, and doing all in their power to make the community great and independent, as well as providing food for those going through,

and for those who come with the teams and go back with them. Yet they are increasing, and they will continue to increase, in wealth, power, and influence. God will bless them, and they will see means and ways of developing themselves and the resources of the country which they could not see under other circumstances. The blessings of God will be around them, his Spirit will be with them, and, with their energies aroused and their faculties called into active exercise under its influence, they will continue to work wonders.

I have exhorted the Elders and Saints wherever I have been to get themselves and keep themselves out of debt. The man who is in debt is in bondage. The unsettled condition of affairs among the nations warns us to be ready for any contingency that may arise. The Priesthood may be called upon at a very short notice to leave these lands; and if such a thing should occur, I would like to see this Mission left free from debt, so that there might be no burden of that kind left to oppress those who would have to take the charge of it. I would like to see my brethren and sisters taking hold of this Work with all their energies. It is your work. It is called the Work of God; but we are the children of God, and it is as much our work as it is his, because our salvation is concerned in it. He has sent it forth to bring us back into his presence, to enable us to do that which is well pleasing in his sight, and he bestows upon us his Spirit, that we may aid in establishing his government upon the earth. It is the government of God, and every man and woman upon the earth should be interested in it and labor to have it prevail on the earth. We have come out from the various sects and parties and embraced the truthful principles of the Gospel; yet we have had scarcely any conception of what is involved in it; for in the building up of the kingdom of God and the salvation of mankind there are many things involved which at present it is difficult for us to comprehend the full meaning of. It is to accomplish these things that the Gospel has been revealed to the earth, and the Elders have been sent forth to preach it, and that you are called upon to do what is required at your hands.

That you may do so and have the

blessing of God with you, and that you may ever be found pursuing the path that leads to salvation, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

After a hymn was sung, Elder S. H. B. Smith offered up prayer.

Half-past Two p.m.

After the meeting was opened by singing and prayer, President J. F. Smith made a few remarks on the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, stating that it was instituted for the benefit of those who were members of the Church, and not for those who were not baptized, and pointing out the necessity of the Saints partaking of it worthily. President Cannon then presented the Authorities to the Conference, who were unanimously sustained, and continued as follows:—It is probable that in the course of a week or two you will have Elder Joseph Bull here to take Elder Smith's place when he is released to go home. Elder Bull will come here as soon as he can be spared; at present he is engaged at the Office getting out the new edition of the hymn book. He has been laboring diligently in Bedford, and is much beloved by the Saints of that Conference, and I am sure you will love him when you become acquainted with him. I need scarcely say how warmly we feel towards Elder Smith, and how well satisfied we have been with his labors in this District. I am sure the Saints, themselves, can imagine from their own feelings how we feel; and, I trust, as he will in all probability leave this spring for Zion, that he will have the faith and prayers of the Saints in his behalf, that he may be blessed and prospered on his return home.

At the present time this Mission is probably as destitute of experienced help from the Valley as it has been for many years, with the exception of the time when the Elders were called home, and it will be necessary that the native Elders should exert themselves with all diligence to magnify their callings and to preach the Gospel unto the people.

This will be the more necessary, too, because there will be a very serious withdrawal of experienced Elders with this season's Emigration, and, as yet, I have received no information whether there will be any sent from Zion this spring or not. But whether there should or should not be Elders sent, the Elders here should arouse themselves and do all in their power to proclaim the Gospel to the people. It does not require, probably, as much preaching to declare the Gospel to the people as many imagine. It was the practice in past times, and is to a certain extent now, to preach very elaborate sermons, quoting largely from the Scriptures, and proving from the old Prophets that the Work we are engaged in is the Work of God, and is in fulfilment of ancient prophecy. The Elders have labored diligently in proclaiming the principles we teach unto the people, and in bringing the Scriptures to support them, until there is scarcely a town or village in the entire country that has not heard the Gospel from their lips, and scarcely a house in which some book or tract has not been left for the perusal of the inmates. Yet there are hundreds and thousands who have not had a fair opportunity of investigating the principles of the Gospel. There are thousands of young people who have grown up since the Gospel was introduced to these lands. It has been preached here since their birth, and previous to it in many instances, but they have not had the opportunity of hearing it. There is, consequently, a very large portion of the people at the present time who are waiting, if I may use the expression, to receive the truth. Thousands of honest hearts, though naturally religiously inclined, are unsatisfied with the present state of things and with the systems of men, yet they have no correct knowledge of the Gospel. Although it has been preached throughout this country, Branches and Conferences have been organized, Districts formed, and the Elders have travelled to and fro over the whole face of the land, yet large numbers of the people are in this condition.

(To be Continued.)

Love of beer sends a man often to the barrel, and going too often to the barrel often sends a man to his bier.

HISTORY OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

My grandfather, Joseph Young, was a physician and surgeon in the French and Indian war. He was killed by the falling of a pole from a fence in 1769.

My father, John Young, was born March 7, 1763, in Hopkinton, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. He was very circumspect, exemplary and religious, and was, from an early period of his life, a member of the Methodist Church.

At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the American Revolutionary war, and served under General Washington. He was in three campaigns in his own native State and in New Jersey. In the year 1785 he married Nabby Howe, daughter of Phinehas and Susannah, whose maiden name was Goddard. In January, 1801, he moved from Hopkinton to Whitingham, Windham County, Vermont, where he remained for three years, opening new farms.

He moved from Vermont to Sherburn, Chenango County, New York, in 1804, where he followed farming, clearing newland, and enduring many privations and hardships with his family, incidental to new settlements.

My mother bore to my father five sons and six daughters, viz. :—

Nancy, born in Hopkinton, Middlesex Co., Mass., Aug. 6, 1786.

Fanny, born in the same place, Nov. 8, 1787.

Rhoda, born in Platauva District, New York, (where the village of Durham now stands, in Greene Co., New York) Sept. 10, 1789.

John, born in Hopkinton, Middlesex Co., Mass., May 22, 1791.

Nabby, born in the same place, April 23, 1793.

Susannah, born in the same place, June 7, 1795.

Joseph, born in the same place, April 7, 1797.

Phinehas Howe, born in the same place, Feb. 16, 1799.

Brigham, born in Whitingham, Windham Co., Vermont, June 1, 1801.

Louisa, born in Sherburn, Chenango Co., New York, Sept. 25, 1804.

Lorenzo Dow, born in the same place, Oct. 19, 1807.

In 1813 my father removed to Cayuga

Co., New York, and continued farming and making improvements.

My mother died June 11, 1815.

In 1817 my father removed to Tyrone, Steuben Co., in which year he married widow Hannah Brown, who bore to him one son, Edward, born in Wayne, Steuben Co., New York, July 30, 1823.

In 1827 my father removed to Mendon, Monroe Co., where he continued farming.

In 1831 he heard the Gospel preached by Elders Eleazer Miller and Elial Strong; and in the month of April, 1832, he went with his sons, Joseph and Phinehas H., to Columbia, Pennsylvania, to investigate the principles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and to see the Saints, and their method of administration, where he was baptised on the 5th of April, by Elder Ezra Landon.

He removed to Kirtland with his family, in the fall of 1833; and in 1834 he was ordained a Patriarch by President Joseph Smith, and blessed his family. He was the first ordained to that office in the Church.

September 19th, 1838, in company with his daughter, Fanny, and his grandson, Evan M. Greene, and family, he left Kirtland for Missouri. On arriving at Fayette, in that State, he found himself in the midst of General Clark's command of militia, amounting to about one thousand men, who left that night for Far West. The next day he proceeded to Old Chariton, and found the General had left a guard at the ferry, so he had to return to Illinois. They were frequently met by companies said to be militia, who declared that if they knew they were Mormons they would kill them. When they returned to Columbia General Gaines was there raising a company to go to the assistance of General Clark to exterminate the Mormons, and Evan M. Greene made application to General Gaines for a pass to go out of the State with the company, representing that his grandfather was a revolutionary soldier. The General replied, that if he would change his wagon, which was a very good eastern wagon, for a Virginia wagon,

or would go on horseback, they could go without molestation, otherwise he could give him no pass that would benefit them. Thus they were compelled to change their wagon, and could get nothing but an old Virginia dear-born, and getting into this they travelled without even being hailed by the companies they met, which were not a few. He went to Morgan County, Illinois; from thence he went to Quincy in 1839, on a visit to his children, where he died on the 12th day of October.

The following obituary notice is from the History of Joseph Smith:—

"This day, President Young's father, John Young, sen., died at Quincy, Adams County, Illinois. He was in his seventy-seventh year, and was a soldier of the Revolution. He was also a firm believer in the everlasting Gospel of Jesus Christ,

and fell asleep under the influence of that faith that buoyed up his soul in the pangs of death, to a glorious hope of immortality, fully testifying to all that the religion he enjoyed in life was able to support him in death. He was driven from Missouri with the Saints in the latter part of last year. He died a martyr to the religion of Jesus, for his death was caused by his sufferings in that cruel persecution."

My sister Nancy was married to Daniel Kent in the fall of 1803, to whom she raised six daughters, viz.:—Emily, Polly, Fanny, Nancy, Susan and Abigail. She also bore him two sons, Edward and Edson, who died while young. In company with her husband, she joined the Church in the year 1833, in Tyrone, Steuben Co., New York. They moved to Kirtland in 1836.

(To be continued.)

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1863.

DEVELOPMENT OF STAPLE PRODUCTS IN UTAH.

Who would have believed a few years ago, if it had been proposed to them, that cotton would be imported from Utah to the United States and be made to pay. Yet so it is. Last year's crop of cotton in the Southern part of the Territory of Utah has been put down at 74,000lbs. at the lowest estimate. A large quantity of it will be freighted to the States this season for sale, and, with the proceeds, machinery for its future manufacture will be purchased and freighted back. It is by such measures as these that the independence of Zion will be fully established. The portion of the Territory where this staple has been produced has been principally settled within eighteen months. It is true that there have been small settlements, of a few families each, there for some years; but the fewness of their numbers has prevented them from accomplishing any very important public results. The emigration thither in the autumn of 1861 and in the spring of 1862 has given an impulse to the development of that portion of the Territory, which bids fair to make it one of the most important and wealth-producing sections of the country. The changes which have been, and are being, wrought out in the Territory of Utah, are most surprising. It is but little more than fifteen years since the Territory was first settled by a people who had nothing but the blessing of God and their own brave hearts, stout arms and industrious energies to rely

upon. But, as has been beautifully said by an American writer, in speaking of emigration:—

"From the hour when Columbus sprang exulting upon these western shores, the great interest of America has been emigration. That country of the new world has prospered most which has attracted the greatest number of the best emigrants, by affording them the best chance to attain the sole object of emigration, the improvement of their condition; and that portion of that country has out-stripped the rest which offered to emigrants the most promising field of labor. For, a MAN, view him in what light you may, is the most precious thing in the world. He is wealth in its most concentrated form. A stalwart, virtuous, skilful, thoughtful man, progenitor of an endless line of such, planted in our western wilds, to hew out home and fortune with his own glorious and beautiful right hand and heart, is worth to the State that wins him a thousand times his weight in Koh-i-nor. Such have poured into the Northern States, in an abounding flood, these fifty years. Behold what they have wrought!"

And when "stalwart, virtuous, thoughtful men" are filled with the Spirit of the Lord, and governed by that wisdom which he has revealed and bestowed upon those who keep his commandments, they are truly the greatest wealth and power that can be bestowed upon a country. Every man and woman of this kind who emigrates from the nations of the earth to that land, increases the strength of the kingdom of God, and weakens Babylon and the power of Satan in the earth. It matters not how poor they may be when they reach there, if they be but virtuous, industrious, and obedient to the commandments of God, they enrich the land where they take up their residence, and are soon able to accumulate for themselves, from the abundant elements by which they are surrounded, everything necessary for their own happiness and the happiness of those connected with them.

It is by this means that the Latter-day Saints will inevitably become the richest and most powerful people upon the face of the earth. Their union and knowledge of and obedience to the principles of truth give them advantages which no other people possess. In the land which God has selected for their dwelling-place the elements of wealth are accessible in inexhaustible profusion. They have but to stretch forth their hands to obtain every blessing necessary for their independent existence on the earth. A more fitting place for the development of a hardy, energetic, skilful and thrifty people could not have been selected, it appears to us, than the Territory of Utah. In years past apostates and weak-minded people thought that there was something wrong in the location of the Church in Utah. They asserted that, as Jackson County was the place of our final destination, we should linger somewhere in that vicinity until we could regain that land. It has been remarked, and how wisely subsequent events have fully proved, that the shortest road to Jackson County was by way of Great Salt Lake City. Now that war and its concomitants have overtaken the nation of the United States, it requires but little perception to see what a pitiable condition ours would have been had the Lord not provided us a refuge in the Valleys of the Mountains or some other place equally remote from the scene of strife. And it requires, also, but little knowledge of human nature to perceive how futile and unsuccessful any attempt would have been to settle in Jackson County, and to become the people that the Prophets had predicted Zion should be, without the preparatory training and development which is now being gained in the school of Utah. The Church of God, in its present condition, is being cleansed from time to time from impurities which would have inevitably collected around it and probably remained connected with it, in a land more favorable to the indulgence of ease and worldly gratification.

NOTICE TO THOSE DESIRING TO EMIGRATE.

—o—

NOTWITHSTANDING the reiterated cautions and counsels which have been given to the Saints through the columns of the *Star* and the teachings of the Elders, relative to the course which should be pursued by those intending to emigrate, we are constantly receiving calls from persons who have made their way to this town not only without the means to pay their passages to New York or Florence, but without a shilling to defray their expenses while they sojourn here, and expecting to be emigrated at the cost of this office. We have repeatedly cautioned the Saints against coming to Liverpool unprepared with the means to subsist upon while they remain here, as most of the Saints in this Branch are, as elsewhere, in straitened circumstances; but there are many who will not heed these instructions, and who also seem to think the Church, or its Authorities here, to be possessed of an inexhaustible mine of wealth which should be used for their benefit. Even thus early, we have already been overrun with persons of this kind and with applications for assistance, and although our sympathies for our suffering brethren and sisters are taxed to their utmost and we are anxiously and earnestly laboring for their deliverance, yet we wish it to be *distinctly understood that we cannot extend any further assistance in this respect* this season, and that if parties will persist in coming to this port devoid of means, they must do so on their own responsibility and not expect aid of us, for were we to attempt to help all those who have made urgent appeals to us, we should not only seriously embarrass ourself, but probably cripple the future operations of the Church for the benefit of the Saints in these lands. There are also many who have an impression that if they can only get to New York they are all right,—that the Church or the Saints or somebody else will take them on from thence to Florence whether they have any means or not. It needs but a little reflection to convince persons of the unreasonableness of such expectations. By the arrangements which the Agents of the Church are enabled to make with the railroad companies there, the Saints are taken through to Florence for less than one-half of the sum it would cost them were they to go singly or in families. This is a great saving to the Saints; but if the Agents in New York were to attempt to assist all out to Florence who were able to make their way to the former port, they would soon be inextricably involved in financial embarrassment. Emigrants should remember that it is about 1,500 miles from the sea-board to Florence, and if they choose to go to New York without means to pay their fare to the frontiers, they must do so, hereafter, at their own risk and with their own faith and not trusting to other people, for if they do they will be very likely to be left behind.

We do not wish to say a word to discourage the Saints from making any laudable effort to gather to Zion, nor to weaken their faith in the power and willingness of the Lord to open their way to do so, even though they may not have the visible means with which to go; but neither do we wish to see their faith all centred in this office, because that is not true faith in God, but simply a low faith in the *money* which they falsely suppose this office to possess abundantly. We have long felt, and still feel confident that many of the Saints might gather to Zion, if they would so live as to exercise the faith which it is their privilege to do; but it must be that faith which is produced by the possession of the Spirit of the Lord as the consequence of strict and humble obedience to its suggestions,

and must take a wider scope than the mere present physical means which our limited comprehension may enable us to perceive.

Presidents of Districts and Conferences are particularly requested to attend to this matter, and to urge its importance upon the Saints under their charge.

DEPARTURE.—The packet ship *John J. Boyd*, Captain J. H. Thomas, sailed for New York on the 30th ult., with 767 souls of the Saints on board. The company was organized the same afternoon by President Cannon, who, together with Elders C. W. West, Jesse N. Smith, J. M. Kay, B. Young, jun., and others, visited the vessel as she lay in the river. Elder William W. Cluff was appointed to preside over the company, with Elders Knud H. Brown and William S. Baxter for Counselors. The Saints, who were mostly from Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, were addressed by President Cannon through an interpreter, also by Elder Jesse N. Smith, President of the Scandinavian Mission, and by Elder William W. Cluff: they appeared to enjoy and appreciate the counsels and instructions which were given to them, and we trust they will remember and practice them. Elder Cluff arrived in England in December, 1860, and proceeded to Scandinavia, where he labored assiduously, travelling throughout the various parts of the Mission for upwards of two years, with much success, having been enabled, by the blessing of the Lord upon his assiduity and perseverance, to speedily acquire a knowledge of the language. Elder K. H. Brown reached Liverpool in the spring of 1860, and has also been laboring faithfully in Scandinavia, where he presided over the Fyen and Fredericia Conferences. Elder William S. Baxter arrived from Zion in September, 1860, and has been laboring zealously and with good results in the Scottish District, having presided for some time over the Dundee Conference. Elders Frederick E. Müller, of the Swiss and German Mission, and George Stanneforth, from the Sheffield District, who arrived from Zion at the same time as Elder Baxter; Elder Hans C. Hansen, who reached here from the same place in the fall of 1862; Elders Neils Rosengren, who has been presiding over the Skåne Conference in Sweden, Peter O. Thomason (and family) who has, for some years, been laboring in the *Scandinavian Star* Office, and Richard Smyth, who has been travelling in the Liverpool Conference, principally on the Isle of Man, also took their departure for Zion in this vessel. While all who realize the glorious nature of the Work in which we are engaged, and live so as to enjoy the light of the Spirit of the Lord, must rejoice in being permitted to labor for the salvation of their fellow-beings, even at the sacrifice of their own comfort and feelings, yet we doubt not that the brethren who are returning to their homes in Zion will find the pure air of our mountain home sweeter than ever and all its attractions doubly endeared to them by their temporary absence. We wish them, with all the Saints under their charge, a safe and prosperous journey; pray that the blessings of the Lord may rest upon and his protecting care be round about them, that his Holy Spirit may abide in their hearts and dwell continually with them, not only during their journey but after their arrival, that both those who are returning and those who, for the first time, are gathering to Zion, may alike rejoice in being permitted to breathe its air and associate with its inhabitants.

ARRIVALS AT NEW YORK.—By letters from Elders W. C. Staines and J. G. Bigler we learn that they landed in New York on the 1st ult., after a pleasant passage and with their health somewhat improved by the trip. We were also

pleased to hear that General H. S. Eldredge, accompanied by Colonel Feramors Little, Mr. John W. Young and Mr. Lewis S. Hill, had also arrived in good health, having been appointed to superintend the Emigration and general Church business on that side of the water. Matters were progressing favorably under the efficient management of General Eldredge and the brethren with him in the business, whose experience and success in the conduct of affairs hitherto, is a sufficient guarantee that everything will move on securely and harmoniously. We trust that the Saints will pay strict heed to their counsels and instructions.

SENATOR HOOPER.—We were much pleased at the receipt of a letter from the Hon. William H. Hooper, Senator elect from Utah, dated March 30th, from which we learn that he was well and devoting himself with his usual energy and ability to the work of promoting the interests and welfare of his constituents. We wish him pleasure and success in his important and responsible duties.

ABSTRACT OF CORRESPONDENCE.

—o—

LAND'S-END CONFERENCE.—Elder W. H. Pitts, writing from Lincolnshire, on April 7th, says, that while he feels thankful for the privilege of going to Zion, he cannot but regret leaving behind him so many of the Saints to whom he has become warmly attached, but the separation from them, which he trusts will be but temporary, is somewhat compensated for by the assurance which he feels that he possesses their confidence, and the consciousness that he has done all in his power to do them good, strengthen their faith and build up the kingdom of God. He left Elder William Willes, who was full of faith and zeal, in charge of the Conference, and there were bright prospects for doing good in the future.

SCOTTISH DISTRICT.—Elder David M. Stuart, writing from Edinburgh, under date of April 13th, says,—"In company with Elder Robert Sands, I have been visiting through the Branches of the Glasgow Conference, cheering and comforting the Saints, exhorting them to put their trust in God and to purify themselves that they may be saved from the calamities that are coming upon this, and all other nations having a form of godliness, but who reject the power thereof. All moves on right in the Glasgow Conference; as also in other portions of the District."

HOLLAND.—Elder Van der Woude, writing from Amsterdam under date of April 17th, says that, although he had been sick, his health was then improving, and he was visiting among the Saints, endeavoring to comfort, instruct and encourage them and spread the knowledge of the truth among the people. They have a great deal of opposition and persecution to contend with, still the work of God is progressing steadily, though slowly; there are a few honest-hearted among the people who are awaking to a realizing sense of the signs of the times, and who, through faithfully seeking unto God for direction, have been led, by the revelations of his Holy Spirit, to turn their eyes to the place of refuge which God has appointed for His Saints in the last days.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Elder W. S. Snow says it was a general time of health and peace among the Saints in that Conference when he wrote, (April 23rd) and he feels encouraged with the prospects of the future. He had the privilege of

speaking to some thousands of persons who had assembled in the Cemetery to hear him "preach a funeral sermon" on the death of Elder Mill, as they had been informed he would deliver one upon the occasion. Elder Snow availed himself of the opportunity to speak on the Resurrection, and to bear his testimony to the first principles of the Gospel as revealed through Joseph Smith. The best of order was preserved.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICA.

Great Salt Lake City, }
March 13th, 1863. }

President G. Q. Cannon,

Dear Brother,—You, of course, have learned through the New York press of our "expected collision between the military and citizens of Utah," and will learn through Captain Hooper (he being just informed by telegraph to write to you) that comparative peace is restored. I shall now give you some details of the trouble. As you are aware, we have been of the opinion that the mission of the troops despatched from California last year was not altogether to be confined to the guarding of the mail and telegraph lines and the protection of the California emigration, and, consequently, have been watchful of their proceedings; the more so, that they made their winter quarters within the City limits, and on one of the most commanding benches above the City, instead of being distributed at the several posts along the line of travel.

We also have been made acquainted with the doings of Governor Harding and Judges Waite and Drake; that they were corresponding with the authorities at Washington, and moving everything that could be moved to bring the army here in contact with the people, and to have the War Department send on two to three thousand more troops. These and other movements compelled the citizens to be on their guard and prepared for any emergency. On Monday last a reliable person overheard Colonel Conner and Judge Waite in conversation. The Colonel says, "These three men must be surprised." The Judge replied, "Colonel, you know your duty." In half an hour after, from a signal given, which was previously understood,

about 1,000 citizens were armed and on duty, and in another half hour another 1,000 men were on duty. This sudden demonstration proved to them that their secret was known and that we were fully prepared for them. In the meantime, our "outside" friends in this City telegraphed to those interested in the mail and telegraph lines that they must work for the removal of the troops, Governor Harding, and Judges Waite and Drake, else there would be difficulty and the mail and telegraph lines would be destroyed. Their monied interest has given them great energy on our behalf. They have placed their line at the disposal of President Young, to be used to Washington or New York. We fully expect the Colonel, Governor, and Judges will be recalled. The Colonel stoutly denies having had any intention of disturbing us. We have good evidence, subsequent to his conversation with the Judge, that he *did* intend trying to surprise Presidents Young, Kimball and Wells. We do not intend being caught napping, and they will very soon find that out, if they do not already think us wide awake.

The President is under arrest for violating the act of Congress lately passed for the punishment of polygamy. All is moving right.

The City Council has passed an ordinance requesting the troops to move on beyond the City limits. We do not expect they will respond; but teams and men will be offered to assist them to move.

The theatre is still open, and, from the appearance inside, no one would think there was trouble. By looking up to the boxes several officers and men of Conner's command, as well as the objectionable Judges, are to be seen enjoying themselves. The President attends, but

takes care of himself. The First Presidency, with a strong guard, start north, to Canyon Creek Ward, tomorrow morning, to hold a two-days' meeting and dedicate a very fine and large meeting house just completed there.

The Saints in the southern settlements have been most successful in raising cotton. Last year's crop has been set down at the lowest estimate as 74,000 lbs. A large quantity of it will be taken down to the States this season for sale. It will pay well to do so, inasmuch as there is not machinery in this country to work it up, and they can get about 40 cents per lb. advance, and with the proceeds purchase more machinery.

I am obliged to close, as I am rather hurried.—Your Brother in the Gospel

DAVID O. CALDER.

The following extracts are from a letter, dated March 13th, received by Elder E. L. Sloan, of this office, from Elder Thomas Williams, recently of Liverpool, now in Salt Lake City:—

I can truly say that I am thankful I am here. Those who feel right in the Gospel can appreciate the privilege of being in the society of the Priesthood and Saints in Zion; but when people lose the spirit of their religion, it is hell for them to mingle and associate with those whose interests are identified with the building up of the kingdom of God upon earth. I trust that many of the faithful Saints in Europe will be able to effect their deliverance this season. I believe there are over five hundred teams going to Florence in a few weeks, to assist in gathering the poor.

We have had considerable snow in the valleys this winter, but the last few days we have experienced delightful weather, and I think that spring has made its appearance.

We have had a good time this winter in the city. Our theatre, as you have doubtless perceived from the *News*, has been opened to the public, and we have had a nice lot of plays put on the stage to the satisfaction of crowded audiences. I have been surprised, indeed, to see the manner that the plays are put on the stage; it would do credit to any first-

class theatre in Liverpool. Mr. Lyne, who has taken the leading characters in "Damon and Pythias" and "Pizarro," is a good actor, and has been well sustained in those characters.

You will, ere this reaches you, have learned that some of the government officials here are at their dirty work again. Since the "Mass Meeting" they have had pretty hard feelings and doubtless would, if it had been in their power, have got up trouble between the troops and the citizens; indeed, we have had quite exciting times all this week. There is not a shadow of doubt on the minds of those posted in such matters that Colonel Conner fully intended to have arrested the President and Council on Monday last; but in the course of an hour or so there were several hundred men under arms and ready to resist such an attempt: this, I presume, was the only thing that prevented it. I should not be surprised if the troops were removed east in the course of the summer; there are so many interested, in a variety of ways, with this Territory in the east, that influences will be brought to bear to prevent a collision just now, although we can realize that nothing but policy on the part of our enemies would bring about the removal of the troops. We are not liked a bit better; but the fact is, the kingdom of God is making rapid strides to influence and power in the midst of the earth, that we command a little respect, and, probably, are a little dreaded. A petition has been forwarded to Washington, signed by several thousand persons, for the removal of the Governor and Judges Waite and Drake. We wait the result. The Governor is the most consummate hypocrite that I ever saw, to my knowledge. Well, it is all right whatever way matters turn; we are in the hands of the Lord and have nothing to fear. It seems that when our enemies think they have about got us in a fix, the Lord puts a hook in their jaws and turns them round in a different direction altogether.

President Young and Council left this morning, accompanied by a number of citizens from the city, for Sessions settlement, to dedicate a new meeting house there, which, I am informed, is about the finest house of the kind in the Territory.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ENGLAND.—Important and very pointed correspondence has taken place between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams, U.S. Minister, relative to questions arising out of the war now raging in America, which involve the interests of both countries.

FRANCE.—The French Government has instructed M. Mercier to ask for explanations from Mr. Seward relative to the fact of Mr. Adams having granted a safe-conduct to a ship carrying arms for the Mexicans.

POLAND.—An important engagement took place between the Russians and the insurgents on the 25th ult., near Warka, south of Warsaw. The Russians were defeated with great loss. A sanguinary engagement also took place at Jerzyce, near the Prusso-Polish frontier, which resulted in a body of Russians being driven across the Prussian frontier. The Poles have also met with many serious reverses.

AMERICA.—A steamer with one regiment and supplies had succeeded in reaching General Foster at Washington, N.C., on the 14th inst. The Confederates, under General Longstreet, reported 30,000 strong, continue to invest Suffolk. They have attempted to get round Suffolk and cut off the Federal communication with Norfolk. It is supposed that, in case of the capture of Suffolk, the Federals would burn Norfolk. Fifty-three Federal gunboats have proceeded up the Cold-water River. Refugees from Vicksburg state that there are sufficient supplies there to last them for two years. Vicksburg is fortified by 225 cannon. At present there are not more than 5,000 troops in the town, but in case of attack reinforcements can be had. The *Richmond Whig* says a fight took place at Williamsburg, Va., on the 14th. The Confederates, under General Wise, drove in the Federal pickets and occupied the town. The previously noticed address of President Davis states that the ration is now reduced sometimes to one-half the usual quantity in some of the Southern armies. The Governor of New York recommends an amendment to the Constitution giving the Legislature power to pass a law to enable absent soldiers to vote. The New York press generally, with the exception of the *World*, is assuming a highly belligerent tone towards England. The *New York Herald* urges President Lincoln to call an extra session of Congress to consider what measures ought to be adopted in case of a collision with England. The *New York Times* says:—"It is physically certain America will exact atonement for British outrages. The only uncertain thing is the question of time: it may be next month, or next year, or ten years hence, but every dollar destroyed by English privateers must be made good by voluntary payments or reprisals." The *Richmond* papers of the 16th state that all is quiet at Charleston. The *Charleston Mercury* says that Fort Sumter, although somewhat pitted, is as strong as ever. No one was killed in it. Two Federal gunboats and three transports have been destroyed in Cumberland River by Wheeler's Confederate cavalry. It is stated that 14 vessels, laden with cotton from Southern ports, arrived at Nassau between the 16th March and 10th April, including the former Isle of Man steamer *Douglas*. It is reported that Mr. Seward is in favor of surrendering the Peterhoff. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the Government (Federal) expenses for the six months ending December, 1863, will exceed \$50,000,000 per month, and recommends further taxation. The *Richmond Sentinel* says that the Federal iron-clad fleet left Charleston harbor for the South on Sunday, the 12th ult. It is said that General Stoneman's force, after making a feint attack at Kelley's Ford, crossed the Rappahannock and pushed on to Culpepper and Gordonsville. This movement is to turn the flank of the Confederates at Fredericksburg. The *World* says that Mr. Seward's last despatch to Mr. Adams submitted to the British Government the alternative of preventing from leaving port the vessels alleged to be building in England for the Confederate service, or the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries.